The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO 51. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

I. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n43

P. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts, vl-n43

P. S. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American house. vl-n43

APOTHECART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vl-n43

A. SCHLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n43

ENRY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Harman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

D. R. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extract ed without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n43

J. B. M'KELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician Market st., above Main. vl-n43

R. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n23

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n43

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Harman's store, west of Market st. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house. vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

PARKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGAN, east end of Main st. vl-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just below court house. vl-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

P. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc, Exchange block, Main street, vl-n43

M'KELVY NEAL & CO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and market st. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMITH, confectionaries, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

F. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc, Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

J. K. GIBTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc, Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

J. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Brobst's wagonmaker shop. v -n18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN M GUGEL, Sign, Ornamental and Decorative painter Scottown, cor 4th & R Rst. vl-42

W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, &c, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

P. J. RIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n43

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n43

W. J. RIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v2-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vl-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

N. W. SAMPLE & CO, Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short notice—machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, lumple & Co's Machine Shop, East Bloomsburg. v1-n43

S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chesterman's alley, back of American house. v

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Wm. Masteller cor. of Main and Pine st. v1-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

HARMAN BROTHERS, Tanners and manufacturers of leather, on Main st., below Good's Hotel. v2-n1

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n49

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

B. BERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n3.

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. v2n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostebander proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street. v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

D. R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n49

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n46

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. vl-n46.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods, vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n46.

J. J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main street, opposite steam Mill. v2-n16

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v2n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, wolf, nails, etc., etc., v2n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vl-n46

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vl-n46

CAPT. SAMUEL RIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained. v2-n1

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v -n18.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests and shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. They house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former customers and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SWEET TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. &c

LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

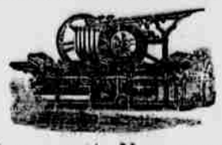
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten line or less) one or two insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One square	$2,50	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,50	5,00	7,00	9,00	15,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	7,00	9,00	11,00	17,00	25,00
Quarter column	10,00	12,00	14,00	20,00	30,00
Half column	15,00	18,00	25,00	30,00	60,00
One column	20,00	35,00	40,00	60,00	100,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line, by the year, ten cents per line.

Cards will be published in the "direc tory" column at $2 per year for the first two lines, and $1 for each additional line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editrial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE.

"Columbian Office,"

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn's.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. [sep2'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the country. Examine for yourselves. Pa.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [sep12'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68-tf

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS.

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

UNION HOTEL,

ROHRSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline, and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class house. A fine new bar has been opened and the surroundings placed in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords.

July 3,'68-tf JAMES V. GILLARDE.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

WM. MASTELLER, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repairs and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests [apr1'68.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Comprehensive Review of the Condition of the Country.

OUR RELATIONS AT HOME & ABROAD.

&C., &C., &C.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—Upon the reassembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the government of States that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people.

RECONSTRUCTION A FAILURE.

Our own history—although embracing a period less than a century—affords abundant proof that most, if not all of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute-book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subjects to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them; and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races, so essential to the success of industrial enterprise in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country. The Federal Constitution—the *magna charta* of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all of our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earth—must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force; in the Southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened, and, refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the "tenure of office bill".[1] Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President can not enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocat n would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S MILITARY POWER.

The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in-chief of the army, and deny to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first might in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution, "that a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the government; and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

THE FINANCES.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent, it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population of 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820, eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars; 1850 forty-one millions; in 1860, sixty-three millions; in 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions; and in 1869, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions. By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated with those of 1792, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure since the beginning of the government, has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again: The expenses of the government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions; while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions—an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period. These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita; while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount—about thirty-one millions; while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the thirteenth of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes; Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions; and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced; and from the first of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named. These starting facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional; one hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt; an army of tax-gatherers impoverishes the nation; and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which is estimated will remain in the Treasury, at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is enumerated by billions. It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were, $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $2,240,398 in favor of the government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated suplus of $24,000,000. It becomes proper, in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed, largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twanty-seven millions. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe-keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849—the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico—we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions; and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,501,450; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102; for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions—making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions. In my message to Congress of December 4, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if presided in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplisament. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labours should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty millions; citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a is to become permanent should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous, and controlling power in the affairs of the government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race; it will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave-owners for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments, and, tending to monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric, and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us, carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

PLANS FOR PAYING THE DEBT.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommends five per cent.; Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournement on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and a half per cent.; while by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent less than the obligations which it issu d in return.—It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant percentage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by the government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent, which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provisions for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond. If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great maritime powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If it cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate, substantially, that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed currency, like

tion which his report recommends.—While in 1869 sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were, from 1867, $33,814,461, and for 1868, $25,-205,639. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, $95,224,415 and $123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was $77,124,707; the expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 30th of September last, were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army—making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be $175,545,348 for this single branch of the public service.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that Department and of the navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels, carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,-502, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991. Deducting from expenditures the sum of $1,896,625, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is $741,466. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted, within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles—equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war.

MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the three treaties celebrated here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti The political and social condition of the Republics of Hayti and St Domingo is very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long-indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchical powers. While the United States have, on all occasions, professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical powers, too little has been done by us, on the other hand, to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is, indeed, a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust, if not dred, a government which at will consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and, while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers.

MORE TERRITORY.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with a view of extending national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty. Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully, and without any violation of national justice, faith, or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent republic, or when incorporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power. Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism, or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of a decline of European monarchial power and influence, and the increase of American republican ideas, interests, and sympathies. It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness, because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent; but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that, with the increased facilities of intercommunication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government as embraced in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully called to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that government.—The attitude of the United States towards these islands is not very different from that in which they stand towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian Government and people that their government and institutions are feeble and precarious; that the United States being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the islands pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from the foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all nations until the people of the islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade-marks in the interest of manufacturers and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing, now while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific ocean.

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of consular powers and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian government. A liberal consular convention which has been negotiated with Belgium will be submitted to the Senate. The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdoms of Belgium and Wurtemberg, and with the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negotiation with the respective Governments of Spain, Italy, and the Ottoman Empire. Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies in virtue of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 15, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted, under the direction of the joint international commission to which they were submitted for adjudication by treaty between the two governments of July 1, 1863, and will, it is expected, be concluded at an early day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No practical regulation concerning colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other questions, however, between the U. S., and Great Britain remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question involving the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and mutual claims arising since the year 1853, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under authority of their respective governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate, for its consideration during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly-exciting and long-existing controversies.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress dated the 18th July last—a copy of which accompanies this message—that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide—

1st. For an election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for re-election to a second term.

2d. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President, in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice-President.

3d. For the election of Senators of the United States, directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures; and

4th. For the limitation of a period of years of the terms of Federal judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should as far as possible remove all pretext for violations of the organic law by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that "the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for its consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect, they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and expensive laws, as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote "on earth peace, good will toward men." ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 9, 1868.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

The President's Message, and the Finances.

LAST week we gave a synopsis of this important document, and this week we give it entire, with the exception of a small portion giving details of expenditures in the Depart ments, and reviewing our foreign relations.

Andrew Johnson has not been intimidated by the success of the minority Radical party. He arraigns them more strongly than ever for their extravagance, corruption, and disobedience to the Constitution. His last annual message is a complete vindication of himself, and the petty efforts made in Congress to suppress it, will only cause it to be more widely read.

That portion of it which claims the most attention is his so-called "Repudiation scheme." The President says that "it cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant percentage for the money borrowed, which was paper currency greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they owa in government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by the government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provisions for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied."

We are not prepared to endorse this scheme, but have no hesitation in saying that the proposition of paying off the principal of the 5-20 bonds in gold is a monstrous fraud on the people. These bonds were bought and paid for in currency, and by what right, either legal or equitable, do their holders claim gold? Let us illustrate: In 1864 a British nobleman sent to this country $10,000 in gold. It was then at a premium of 2.75, and with it he bought $27,500 in greenbacks. With these he bought $27,500 of 5-20 bonds. The interest received to this time alone amounts to $10,000, and yet that Englishman prates about *repudiation*, and says he must have besides this enormous interest $27,500 in gold for the principal, which at present rates would be in currency $36,125,00! Add $10,000 for interest received and this bond-holder by his investment in gold four years ago of $10,000 realizes $46,125,00.

Take another illustration, just previous to the war, and before the passage of the Legal Tender Act, a man purchased a farm for $30,000 in gold. The vendor not wishing the money immediately, took a note therefore. In 1863 he called upon the purchaser for his $30,000. That gentleman quietly sold the coin for $60-000 in currency, compelled the vender to take $30,000 of currency in payment and had just $30,000 left! This we should call rank repudiation, yet it was legalized by an act of Congress.

Again, Pennsylvania had, previous to the war, a number of bonds outstanding payable in gold, many of them being held by widows and orphans, When the Legal Tender Act was passed, our Legislature not only paid the interest in currency, but *the principal*. If that was fair and just then, *it is now*.

We are in favor of one currency for the people and the bondholder. If the one gets gold, let the other have it, if the one pays taxes on his property, let the other do so. All that we ask is equal and exact justice among all men, and we shall oppose to the uttermost all legislation creating a moneyed monopoly.

Minority Representation.

The Sunbury *Gazette* has a very timely article on the subject, advocating its application to the election of members of the Legislature. We do not think the remedy consists in trebling the present number of Representatives. Senator Buckalew's plan of Cumulative Voting is the only one that seems to us practicable and fair. It gives to each party, representation in proportion to its numbers, and voters in minority districts do not throw away their votes as is now the case. We are glad to see the opposition press discussing the subject, because the reform must be inaugurated by them.

We would not limit the principle to the election of members of the Legislature; but would extend it to County Commissioners, to the election of U. S. Senators, and of members of the lower House of Congress.

Court Proceedings—Continued.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Com. vs David P. Thomas. Indictment Assault with intent to commit a Rape. A true bill.

In the matter of the Proof of contract in the estate of Henry H. Fritz deceased. Court appointed Christian L. Moore, Guardian ad litem of Emanuel Moore, Margaret Fritz, Guardian of ad litem of Emma Fritz, Tilla V. Fritz, James M. Fritz, Maggie C. Fritz and Clara J. Fritz.

David Brobst vs Joseph Witts, Jacob S. Evans and Stephen Knorr. In this case moved J.G. Freeze the substitution of Jacob S. Evans and Steph en Knorr who are sureties in this case to the right of David Brobst as plaintiff.

Com. vs William C. Coxey. Indictment assault with an intent to commit a Rape. Recognizance of Defendant and his bail forfeited to be respited on appearance of Defendant at next Sessions.

Com. vs. Philip C. Evans. Indictment Larceny and receiving stolen goods. A true bill.

Com. vs James F. Kile and Jesse Hartman, Supervisors of Sugarloaf Twp. Indictment refusing to open a Public Road. Defendants plead not guilty.—Jury called and sworn. Verdict guilty in manner and form as they stand Indicted.

Com. vs Allen Mann. Indictment Fornication and Bastardy. A true bill.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

J. B. Hazlton vs H. C. Hartman, civil suit for damages. Knorr and Whitmoyer for Plff. Clark for, Deft. It is agreed that Judgment be entered in the above case for one hundred dollars, that H. C. Hartman deliver all the furniture Photographic goods and materials and stock that where in the gallery at the time H. C. Hartman took possession thereof to J. B. Hazelton at the Lackawana Depot, in good order for transportation. Signed

H. C. Hartman, J. B. Hazeton.

The above judgment was immediately upon the rendering of the same assigned to Samuel Knorr.

Com. vs Wm. C. Coxey. Recognizance assault with intent to commit a Rape. Bail in this case renewed.

In the matter of the exceptions to the account of Charles H. Hess dec'd. who was Admistrator of E. H. Hess, as filed by Samuel Creasy Andmr. of C. H. Hess dec'd. On motion of E. H. Little Esq. Col. John G. Freeze appointed Auditor on exceptions.

In the matter of the account of Silas Jackson dec'd. On motion of Mr. Freeze. C. W. Miller Esq. appointed Auditor to distribute fund under the will to legatees and distributees.

Geo. Sault vs Sarah Sault. (Divorce case) Publication ordered, and on motion of Mr. Abbott, C. B. Brockway Esq. appointed to take depositions in this case.

In the matter of the estate of George Cramer late of Bloom twp. dec'd. On motion of Mr. Clark, C. G. Barkley Esq. appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John R. Moyer Admr. of said dec'd. among creditors.

Com. vs Mathias Shaffer. On motion attachment awarded against J. B. Harman and M. Keller as witnesses.

Com. vs Napoleon Sampsel. Indictment Larceny and receiving stolen goods. A true bill.

Com. vs Conrad Froland. Recognizance selling Liquor on Sunday without a license. Bill, ignored and Prosecutor Jeremiah Snyder to pay the costs.

Com. vs Martin Walsh. Indictment assault and battery. Bill ignored, and Martin Muldoon to pay the cost.

Com. vs John Seglinger. Indictment selling Liquor on Sunday. Bill ignored and Conrad Froland, Prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Eliza Marteeny by her next friend John Vanpelt. vs Daniel Marteeny, Subpoena in Divorce. On motion of Wm. H. Abbot Esq.—appointed Commissioner to take Depositions.

Com. vs William H. Reinbold. Indictment receiving tax not assessed. Bill Ignored and Daniel T. M'Kernan, Prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Com. vs Humphrey Parker. Indictment selling Liquor without License. A true bill. Deft. pleads not guilty. Jurors called and sworn. 10 Dec. verdict of Jury finding Deft. guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted.

John Trembly vs Fenstermacher Creveling & Co. Judgement. On Petition of Andrew Creveling Court grant a rule to show cause why the Judgment should not be stricken off.

Joseph Pohe vs Fenstermacher Creveling & Co. Judgment. On Petition of Andrew Creveling Court grant a rule to show cause why the Judgment should not be stricken off.

In the matter of the Estate of C. H. Hess dec'd. On motion the Court grant a rule upon the parties interested to appear in Court on the first day of next Term and accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd. at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold in case the said parties should refuse or neglect to take and accept the same as aforesaid.

Com. vs Humphrey Parker. Sentence of the Court is that Deft. pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of Prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence of the Court is complied with.

Com. vs John M'Ninch. Recognizance Malicious Mischief. Cause settled by the parties.

Com. vs Harry Parker. Indictment selling Liquor without License. Deft. pleads guilty. Sentence of the Court is that Deft. pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of Prosecution, and stand committed until sentence is complied with.

Com. vs John Breheney. Indictment Perjury. Deft. being arraigned pleads not guilty, Clark and for Freeze Com. Brockway & Littlefor Deft. Jury called and sworn. Dec. 10. Verdict of the Jury is that they find the Deft. not guilty, and that he pay the costs of prosecution. Sentence of the Court, is that Deft. pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Com. vs Allen Mann. Indictment Fornication and Bastardy. Allen Mann and Moses Schlicher his bail each tent in $600 00 for appearance of Deft. at next Sessions.

Judgments taken at this period on motion for want o appearance and affidavits of defence. Sheriffs Deed, to Parvin Eves for two tracts of land situate in Greenwood twp. consideration $3700. Sold by order of Court as the property of Joseph Pilkington dec'd.

Com. vs James Kelly. Indictment assault and Battery, a true bill. Defendant being arraigned pleads not guilty. Clark for Com. Abbott for Deft. Jury called and sworn. Verdict of the Jury is that they find the Deft. guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Sentence of the Court Dect 12 is that you, James Kelly pay a fine of $50,00 and undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of three calendar months, and pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

Com. vs Henry Ale. Indictment obstructing a Public Highway. a true bill. Deft. being arraigned pleads not guilty. Jury called and sworn.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING,

The above trial still in progress. Jury reported that they could not agree. Jury discharged by the Court. 12 Dec. Deft. and his bail Geo. Cavenee each sent in $200,00 for appearance of Deft. at next Sessions.

Com. vs Thomas Donahoe, John Duffy and Michael Prior. Warrant for commitment of Defts. to the custody of the Sheriff of Columbia co signed by Hon. James Ryan Prest. Judge of Scuylkill co. filed Dec. 10th 1868, same day indictment against the prisoners for the murder of Alexander W. Rea returned a true bill. John Duffy one of the prisoners being brought personaley in to court, the District Attorney declares that the Commonwealth is ready to proceed with the arrignement and trial of all the prisoners, whereupon John W. Ryan Esq. in behalf of the prisoners moves the Court to postpone the arraignment and trial until next term, after a hearing motion of prisoners sustained and case continued until next term. Prisoner John Duffy remanded to the Custody of the Sheriff and Jailor.

In the matter of the Petition of Bloom twp. for extending Fourth St. in Bloomsburg. On motion of Samuel Knorr Esq. order appointing viewers continued.

It is ordered that there be two weeks Court at February Term. That there be a venire issued in the Oyer and Terminer and also the Quarter Sessions for drawing and Summoning fifty Petit Jurors for the first week, and that similar venires be issued for the second week for a like number of Petit Jurors, and also a venire in the common Pleas for the second week for a like number of Jurors. It is further ordered that one and the same panel for each week be added to each of said venires for the respective weeks.

Com. vs David P. Thomas. Indictment with intent to commit a rape. Deft. being arraigned pleads not guilty. Jury called and sworn. Verdict finding Deft. not guilty and County to pay costs.

Com. vs Joseph Vansickle. Indictment Larceny. Indictment found at September Sessions last. Deft. arraigned pleads not guilty. Jury called and sworn. Verdict finding Deft. not guilty.

Com. vs John Musselman and Joseph Fausey indictment Larceny and receiving stolen goods. Defts. arraigned plead severally not guilty. Jury called and sworn. Verdict finding Defts. guilty in manner and form as they stand indicted. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50,00 each, undergo imprisonment for six months in the County Jail, pay the costs of prosecution, restore the property stolen if not already restored and stand committed until sentence be complied with.

Com. vs P. C. Evans. Recognizance Larceny Deft. tent in $600 00 for his appearance at next Sessions.

Com. vs Napoleon Sampsel. Indictment Larceny. Deft. arraigned pleads not guilty. Jury called and sworn. Verdict finding Deft. not guilty.

Frederick Michael vs Henry Fedder and Bowman Trowbridge. Civil suit. On motion of C. W. Miller Esq. Atty. for Plff. court allow an ammendment by striking off the name of Bowman Trowbridge.

Com. vs Mathias Shaffer. Indictment compounding felony. Deft. arraigned pleads not guilty. Jury called and sworn. Verdict finding Deft. not guilty and prosecutor Jesse D. Rice to pay the costs.

John J. Shunk vs John Cain, civil suit in debt, jury called and sworn, jury withdrawn and judgment for plff. by consent for $48.38.

Conyngham twp. vs Peter L. Kline, John L. Kline and Wm. Goodman, civil suit on contract, jury called & sworn.

Dec, 12 plaintiff counsel asks leave to amend the declaration, leave granted. Defts allege surprise jurors withdrawn cause continued.

Aaron Reese one of the jurors in the above case withdrawn by consent of counsel.

SATURDAY MORNING.

In the matter of the account of Sol. Buss Adm'r of John Pealer, Jr., dec'd. On motion of Mr. Wirt, C. G. Barkley, Esq., appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the adm'r.

In the matter of the account of Jac. Fritz and Samuel Achenbach, executors of the last will and testament of Wm Frits, late of Orange twp. dec'd. On motion of Mr. Clark, Attorney for est., the appointment of E. H. Little, Esq., as auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said executors among creditors. Continud.

In the matter of the partition and valuation of the real estate of Wm. Clark, late of Montour twp., deceased. Return of inquest confirmed absolutely, and on motion of Mr. Clark, Attorney for est. Court granted rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased to appear in said Court on the first Monday of February next, and accept or refuse the said real estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold. Personal notice to be given to all the parties named in the said writ six weeks before the return day.

Rudolph Shuman vs Geo. Shuman et al. Summons in partition in common pleas. On motion of Mr. Clark, Judgment quod partitio fiat inter parties praedicur &c.

Flora Shuman et al vs Andrew Clark Summons in partition common pleas. Return of Inquest confirmed absolutely and on motion of Mr. Clark, Atty. for the plff., Court grant a rule on all parties named in the writ, commanding them to appear on the first Monday of Febrnary next and accept or refuse the said real estate described in said writ at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold. Personal notice to be served on the said parties six weeks before the return day of the said writ.

In the matter of the account of John B. and Isaiah Deitterich Admr. of the estate of John Deitterich late of Montour twp. dec'd. Account confirmed absolutely, and on motion of Mr. Clark Atty. for the est. Court appointed J. G. Freeze Esq. Auditor to ascertain debts against said decedent, and the indebtedness of the heirs of said dec'd to said decedent, and distribute the money in the hands of said Admistrators, and in the hands of Isaiah Dietterich to whom the real estate of said dec'd was awarded by the Court, to the creditors and heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd. and make report to the next General Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg in and for said county.

In the matter of the Partition and valuation of the real estate of Solomon Hartman late of Fishingcreek twp. dec'd. Rule returned served personally on all the parties and none of them appearing to accept, or refuse the said real est. at the valuation. The Court on motion of Mr. Clark Atty. for said est. direct the Admr. of said est. to sell the real estate at Public Sale upon the premises, upon the following terms to wit:—Ten per cent of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale. One fourth less the ten per cent on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year from the first day of April next, with interest from the first day of, April next. Administrator to give bail in the sum of double the amount of the appraised value. Wm. B. Koons approved as security.

It is ordered that the number of persons to be selected as Jurors for the ensuing year be fixed at four hundred.

Michael F. Eyerly appointed Auditor to Audit and report accounts of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Sheriff with the commonwealth and county.

On motion of court appoint Robert F. Clark, J. B. Robison and John G. Freeze Esquires, a committee to serve as committee of the law Library of the said court in pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the third day of March A. D. 1860 entitled "an Act relative to the establishment of a law Library in the county of Columbia."

In the matter of the Bond of Philip Mowry for the support of his wife. It is ordered that Philip Mowry be released from the bonds entered into for the support of his wife.

Overseers of the Poor of Bloom twp., vs Overseers of the Poor Hemlock twp. Appeal by Bloom twp., from the order of removal in this case. continued.

P. A Seil vs Norman Hendershott, certiorari to be given to plff.

A Denius vs John Christian, certiorari, no notice to plff. continued.

Fred. Miller vs David Yeager, certiorari, proceedings reversed and set aside.

Poor Overseers of Centre twp., vs Jno. Stiner and Benj. Stiner, rule on defendants to show cause why they should not support their mother, argued Dec. 12, 1868.

In the matter of the report of a road in Briarcreek twp., near Evans Mill, argued Dec. 7, Dec. 9, proceedings set aside.

Robert Gorrell vs Bernard M'Brearty certiorari, continued.

In the matter of the report of a road in Hemlock twp. near Wanich's bridge, exceptions sustained and report set aside Dec. 12 1868.

Reuben Reeser vs James Thomas, case in slander, exceptions to plff. bill of costs, to be taxed before Prothonotary.

Conyngham twp., vs F. R. Wohlforth, case stated, argued Dec. 7.

Stephen Thomas vs John L. Kline, Supervisor of Conyngham twp., rule to show cause, continued.

In the matter of the petition for the removal of the school Directors of Conyngham twp. rule granted to show cause etc. Not served.

In the matter of the account of Chas. H. Hess Adm'r. of E. H. Hess, dec'd. as filed by Samuel Creasy, Adm'r. of Chas. H. Hess dec'd. Auditor appointed.

In the matter of the report of a road in Hemlock twp., near Andrew Ohl's, confirmed finally Dec. 12, 1868.

Martin Monaghan vs Conyngham twp certioan. No. 75 to 133 Dec. T. 1868. Diminution of record suggested.

In the matter of a report of a road in Greenwood twp., near Catharine Thomas, continued.

Jacob Shoemaker vs Michael Coon, Exceptions to auditors report distributing moneys arising from Sheriffs sale of Deft. real estate. Argued Dec. 12, 1868.

TRIAL LIST.

Samuel Peifer for the use of Peter Schug vs William A. Case and Robert S. Howell. Appeal. Continued.

The West Branch Insurance Company vs Simon C. Shive. Assumpsit. Continued.

Edward McCall et al vs John Sweeny Ejectment. Continued.

F. H. Person vs. John Cain, Trespass Continued.

Thomas J. Vanderslice vs Robert Howell. Case for deceit. Continued.

John Coleman vs Michael Cronan. Slander. Continued.

J. B. Hazleton vs W, C. Hartman. Dec. 9, 1868 Judgt. for Plff for one hundred dollars and cause settled as per agreement.

John Cooper vs Daniel Hower et al Appeal. Continued.

John Gilroy vs William E. Sterner. Debt, continued.

Isaac Fegely vs James W. Sankey. Debt. arbitrated.

Gilbert Fowler vs Reuben Miller, debt judg't for plff. as per writing filed for $127 and costs.

Joshua Davis vs Parvin Eves jr., and Geo. M'Ewen, Trespass on the case etc. Settled.

Elias George vs Aaron Person, Sci Fa Sur Mechanics lien, Judg't. for plff. by consent for $393.19 and costs Dec. 8, 1868 stay of execution one year.

Chas. R. Green vs. Peter Schug, trespass Malicious prosecution, continued.

Samuel Benner vs. John Hinterliter, debt. continued.

Lucas N. Moyer vs G. W. Collamer, Sci Fa Sur Mechanics lien, continued.

David Lewis Guardian of Sarah, Maria and Berlinda Hess, heirs of John Hess, dec'd. vs Collins Sutliff, appeal continued.

Wm. Ikeler vs John Savage and Jno. Heid, debt. continued.

Joseph Thomas vs John Raup, replevin, continued.

Christiana Fox vs John Jones, debt. continued.

Henry J. Yeaple vs Isaac Drumm, with notice to Samuel Thomas, terre tenant, Sci Fa, continued.

Same vs same Sci, Fa, continued.

Elias Snyder vs Adam Schuyler and Lewis H. Schuyler, appeal, continued.

Frederick Michael vs Henry Fedder, and Bowman Trowbridge, appeal, continued.

John Applegate vs Thos. Folk, two cases in ejectment, continued.

Charles Kreisher by his next friend and father vs Henry Knapp, slander, continued.

Geo. Kinly vs Geo. Vansickle, appeal, continued.

Simon C. Shive vs Hannah E. Armstrong, appeal, continued.

ORPHANS' COURT.

Dec. 11, 1868, Martin W. B. Yorks appointed guardian of the minor children of Wm. T. Caudeman, dec'd.

Dec. 7, 1868, on petition Wm. Kramer appointed guardian of the minor children of Mathias Crossley, dec'd.

Dec. 8, on petition Geo. Markle appointed guardian of Franklin P. Markle.

Dec. 8, on petition Geo. Markle appointed guardian of Celestia Agnes Markle.

Dec. 7, on petition Henry Hollingshead appointed guardian of Geo. Sharpless.

Dec. 7, on petition, Harriet Reifsnyder appointed guardian of Sarah Reifsnyder.

Dec. 7, on petition Harriet Reifsnyder appointed guardian of Ellen Reifsnyder

Dec. 7, on petition Harriet Reifsnyder appointed guardian of George W. Reifsnyder.

Dec. 7, on petition Elwood Hughes discharged from his guardianship as guardian of Robert Kinney, Seth Bower and Alfred Kester.

Dec. on petition James Kocher appointed guardian of Seth Bower and Robert Kinney.

Dec. 7, on petition James Kocher appointed guardian of Alfred Kester.

Dec. 7, on petition Samuel Yetter chosen and appointed guardian of Mary and Lewis Yetter, Elios Weaver chosen and appointed Guardian of Miles and Harriet Yetter.

Dec. 12, on petition sale of the real estate of Gideon Stecker ordered for payment of debts.

Dec. 8, on petitions citations in specific performance of contract order in the estate of Henry H. Fritz, deceased between Henry H. Fritz & Jesse H. Fritz, Henry H. & Josiah R. Fritz, Henry H. & Geo. Fritz, Henry H. & Maria Fritz.

In the matter of the citation in specific performance of contract between the Administrator and heirs of Chas. H. Hess, dec'd., and Jeremiah and Michael Hess. Leroy Thompson appointed a commissioner to take testimony in the case and report the same to the next Court.

On petition M. E. Jackson appointed Trustee of the estate of Samuel Blank, and sale of said deceased's real estate ordered.

Dec. 7, on petition, R. H. Eaton, Esq. appointed auditor to report facts in the matter of the petition of M. P. Fowler guardian of the minor children of Silas E. Fowler, dec'd.

Dec. 7, on petition citation awarded against Aaron Boon, guardian of Sam'l W. Boon to file his account.

Dec. 9, on petition Court order and direct that an allowance of ten dollars per month be granted for the support and education of the minor children of Charles H. Warner, and the Guardian is hereby directed to appropriate the said sum of ten dollars to the purpose aforesaid. Said allowance to date from June 8, 1867.

Dec. 9, on petition Court order and direct that an allowance of eight dollars per month be granted for the support and education of the minor children of George A. Denel, dec'd, and the Guardian is hereby directed to appropriate the said sum of eight dollars to the purpose aforesaid. Said allowance to date from April 12, 1867.

Dec. 7, on petition inquest awarded in the estate of John Hess late of Fishing Creek twp., dec'd.

Dec. 7, On petition inquest awarded in the estate of Peter Miller late of Centre twp. dec'd.

Dec. 11, On petition inquest awarded in the estate of Jacob Markle late of Fishing Creek twp. dec'd.

Dec. 12, On petition inquest awarded in the estate of Daniel Yetter late of Main twp. dec'd.

Dec. 7, Return of inquest on estate of John Bitner dec'd. confirmed nisi.

Dec. 9, Recognizance of Wm. Raup & Wesley Perry, his surety approved & distribution filed.

Dec. 7, Report of sale of real estate of Mary John a lunatic, confirmed nisi.

Dec. 7, Report of sale of real estate of Daniel G Ent, de'd, confirmed nisi.

Dec 8, Report of sale of real estate of Lavina Hutchison dec'd, confirmed nisi

Dec 8, Report of sale of real estate of Peter Melick dec'd, confirmed nisi.

Dec 10, Report of sale of real estate of John Baylor dec'd, confirmed nisi.

Dec 10, on petition the real estate of Jonathan Knittle, late of said county dec'd, ordered to be sold for payment of debts.

Dec 7, Report of sale of the real est. of Peter Weaver dec'd, confirmed nisi.

Dec 7, Return of inquest on estate of Wm. Myers dec'd, confirmed nisi.

Dec 7, Return of inquest on estate of Deborah Myers dec'd, confirmed nisi.

Dec 7, Return of inquest on estate of Frederich Rohr dec'd, confirmed nisi.

ROAD PETITIONS AND REPORTS.

Dec. 7, Report on the division of Briarcreek twp. filed; further order continued to next term if no exceptions by that time election will be ordered.

Dec. 9, Report of a Private road in Catawissa twp. from C. B. Ludwig's to James Reader's, confirmed nisi and width fixed at twenty feet.

Dec. 9, Report of a Public road in Benton twp. from near Samuel Krickbaum's to Elizabeth Kline's confirmed nisi, and width of road fixed at thirty-three feet.

Dec. 9, Report of a Public road in Montour twp. at Rupert on land of Lloyd Paxton Confirmed nisi and width of road fixed at thirty-three feet.

Dec. 7, Report of reviewers of Public road in Madison twp. from near the house of John Chistians to near Widow Reichard's. Confirmed nisi and width of road laid fixed at thirty-three feet.

Dec. 9, Report of viewers of a Public road in Greenwood twp. on line between Jackson Robbin's and Chandler Eve's, and ending at corner of land of A. P. Heller. Confirmed nisi and width of road fixed at thirty-three feet.

Dec. 7, Report of review of a Public road in Greenwood twp. near Theodore Lemons and ending at David C. Albertson's. Confirmed nisi.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1868.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Paxton & Harman to be found in another column relative to Guano, Plaster and Phosphates.

The Teacher's Institute is still in progress, and the friends of education have had a very interesting time. The attendance was large. We will give a fuller report next week.

Go to L. T. Sharples's if you wish to buy dress goods. Gloves, Balmorals, Hoopskirts, Shawls etc., for Holiday Presents, at prices cheaper than the cheapest, in view of his closing out.

Prof. Wm. Howard Day, who has been called the Everett of colored orators of America, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock a. m.

We received a communication last week from a number of soldiers on the Assessorship. We showed it to the person whom they recommended, and he requests us not to publish it at present.

Deer.—While returning from Court at Laporte this week, we saw two fine bucks which Matthew McHenry had just shot. He had two others in the woods. Quite a number are being killed this fall. Venison saddles are selling at fifteen cents a pound at Laporte.

Many of our friends in the country are frequently in doubt as to where they should trade when they come to town. To all such we would say, consult the columns of the Columbian. Those who advertise in it are safe, active, go-ahead business men who deserve public patronage.

Donation.—The friends of Revds., A. H. Irvine and W. F. Swengel, will make them a donation visit at the Evangelical parsonage in Evansville, on Thursday, Dec. 29th. All are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order of Committee.

E. W. Elwell has been appointed asst. Assessor for Columbia county *vice* John Thomas resigned. Mr. Elwell by his previous experience in revenue matters is thoroughly fitted for his new office, and will prove an acceptable officer. Mr. Thomas has been honest, able, efficient, and performed his duties with credit to himself and advantage to the Government. He resigned to enable him to attend more efficiently to the state business in which he is engaged.

Still Ahead.—Our enterprising townsman Chemberlin is, as usual, "to the fore." His stock of winter protections from cold weather are unequalled in variety, excellence and cost.—Every year he improves on the previous one, and his clothing now will challenge comparison with any city work. He has made up his mind to suit the public and he has done it and will continue to do so. Give him a call.

We give this week the balance of the Court Proceedings, and claim the credit of having given a complete epitome of all that was done, in advance of any other paper. This record alone is worth more than the subscription of the Columbian. It is a matter of interest to attornies, clients, witnesses, and the mass of our people generally. Those who desire to get a complete and reliable record of passing events should subscribe to the Columbian.

In the case of the commonwealth against Thomas Donahoe, John Duffy and Michael Pryor, in jail charged with the murder of Alexander W. Rea; and to be tried at the February Court. The commonwealth is represented by Messrs. Bartholomew of Schuylkill, Baldy of Montour, and Clark of Columbia; and the Defendants by Messrs Ryan of Schuylkill, and Freeze and Brockway of Columbia.

The prisoners are we believe all citizens of Schuylkill county.

The old adage runs, "Honesty is the best policy" though some people prefer an insurance policy. It is *good* policy however to save your money. This can be done by buying your clothes at the well known establishment of David Lowenberg. He can get up a suit of clothes of the best possible material made in the best manner, and he is too honest to charge an exhorbitant price for them. He has a splendid stock of winter goods on hand. Just try him once and our word for it that you will call again.

Sunday School Convention.—In accordance with a call for a meeting of delegates from the different Sunday Schools in the county to arrange for the holding of a Sunday School County Convention, there assembled at the Presbyterian Church at Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., the following named delegates, J. B. Robison and M. Whitmoyer, of the Presbyterian Sunday School. A. F. Yost and W. J. Bidleman, of the Lutheran Sunday School. Samuel Knorr, of the Methodist Sunday School, all of Bloomsburg. M. M. Brobst and J. G. Torbury of the Methodist Sunday School, Catawissa. Rev. Jas. Dixon of the Presbyterian Sunday School, Berwick. Rev. Nathaniel Spear, of the Presbyterian Sunday School, Orangeville.—Thos. Creveling of the Lutheran Sunday School, Espy. And A. G. Burlingame, Sunday School at Afton.

Rev. Nathaniel Spear was made President of the meeting, and M. Whitmoyer, Secretary.

Prayer was then delivered by Rev. N. Spear. The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That we hold a Sunday School Convention of all the Evangelical denominations of Columbia county.

Resolved, That we hold the Convention in the largest church to be had in Bloomsburg, commencing at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Dec., 29th, and ending Dec., 31st, at 12 m.

Resolved, That all the officers and teachers of each Sunday School within the county be considered members of the Convention.

Resolved, That parents and all interested in Sunday Schools be invited to attend the Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for holding the Convention

This committe consists of Samuel Knorr, J. B. Robison, C. B. Brockway, A. F. Yost and Rev. Mr. Moore.

Adjourned. M. Whitmoyer,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 12. Secretary.

If there is any merchant in town who has a really *good* article of coal oil and will let the fact be known we will ensure him a ready sale of it. The miserable stuff sold in this town which passes under that name, is totally unfit for purposes of illumination. We have used it and speak with authority. Is there not some mercantile gentleman, with Christian charity enough and with conscience enough to think of his fellow creatures' eyesight, who will get some decent oil, if there is none in town? Pity the blind!—and those becoming so.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE

—A map of busy life.
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. LXXXVIII.

THE MINE EXPLOSION.

As soon as it became dark the Corps crossed the river and by marching hard all night, reached Petersburg at daylight, and at once formed a line of battle near Gen. Ord's head quarters. The mine was to have been sprung at 4 a.m. but the fuse went out, and it was not until 5 o'clock that we heard the explosion, and saw a huge sheet of flame burst forth like fire from a volcano, carrying with it immense quantities of earth, and dark objects I took to be the bodies of men. At the same time the numerous siege and mortar batteries opened on the enemy, and such a roar of artillery was probably never heard in the world. The rebels supposing their entire line was mined, left their guns and ran to the rear in wild confusion. Now was the golden opportunity for us, but alas for our brave men it was not improved. The cry ran along the line, "Why is not a move made; why don't they send us in before the enemy rally; where is Burnside and Meade?" Finally a division of the Ninth Corps under Gen. Ledlie charged, and took the first line without any serious opposition. The still smoking crater of the mine was filled by our men, and those of the rebels who could exiricate themselves from living grave hastened to the rear. But here occurred another blunder. More troops were pushed into the gap, but no concerted movement was made to push beyond and seize the crest, which could have been easily done during the enemy's confusion. In the crisis of the contest neither Burnside nor his subaiterns seemed to know what the occasion demanded. After a long delay instead of pushing forward veteran troops, 40,000 of whom stood under arms burning for the chance, a division of negroes was selected,—men who are not remarkable for natural courage and who had never participated in a battle. They moved forward in admirable order to where the leading division lay, but the moment they advanced further towards the crater they encountered a desultory fire from some of the enemy who had rallied, which caused them to rush precipitately to the rear, tumbling over the troops who held the crater, and causing consternation everywhere. A heavy fire was then concentrated on the men in the crater, who were without leaders, and began to escape as best they could from the trap into which they had been led. Had the enemy followed the repulse by a charge they might have taken our main line. As it was they soon advanced and captured a large number of prisoners, besides regaining their lost ground.

Even then the disgrace might have been retrieved by a fresh charge of veterans. They and their generals plead that they might be given a trial but no further attempt was made; and soon all that remained visible to indicate the conflict, was the smoke arising from Petersburg, and the dead and wounded along the lines. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners amounted to 4,000, and all attributable to Burnside's incompetency Gen. Grant at once ordered a court of inquiry to ascertain the cause of the disaster, making Hancock President of it. The following facts were elicited. The night before the explosion Meade somewhat modified the plan of attack much to Burnside's disgust; and as a consequence he was not present at the critical moment to direct it, nor had he taken the ordinary precautions to insure its success. Meade expecting Burnside would in person carry out his orders, did not direct the assault. Again; Meade telegraphed to him, "What's the news; you have not reported since morning?" Burnside replied, "as your staff have not much to do, send them to find out." Again; after the repulse, Meade telegraphed, "what is your loss, tell me the whole truth,"—meaning the full extent of the loss. Burnside answered "I am in the habit of telling the truth." I have good reason to believe that for this insubordinate language Meade preferred charges against him for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but subsequently withdrew them.

Here Grant's Virginia Campaign may be said to have practically ended. True the second Corps, afterward was nearly annihilated at Ream's station, and demonstrations were again made at Deep Bottom, at Hatcher's Run, and after a severe struggle the Fifth Corps was thrown across the Weldon Rail Road; but these movements had no appreciable effect upon the result. The army settled into winter quarters, and quietly waited until disease, desertion, and want had so weakened the Confederate ranks, that our army the following spring succeeded in forcing their surrender. Undoubtedly Sherman's march to the sea, and subsequent approach toward is Richmond from the south had a controlling influence on the result.

To reach the line in front of Petersburg, besides taking "all summer," had cost us over 100,000 men, and they the best in the army. The Second Corps alone lost 29 Brigade Commanders, 5000 commissioned officers, and 29,000 men, and it started out with 30,000. The enemy, owing to the protection they received from their entrenchments lost but two men to our five. The courage of our army was unequalled as was proved by their losses. In the single day's fight at Spottsylvania on May 12th we lost 16,000 men,—more than McClellan lost in the seven day's fight and our losses during the campaign were greater than his entire army on the Peninsula. Time is rapidly proving the truth of Gen. Butler's statement, that it would have been better to have placed that noble army at once in front of Richmond by the way of the James, rather than "fight it out out all summer on the line we took, and after losing a huge army in itself, find ourselves where we might have been at the commencement of the contest without the loss of a man. Quien Sabe?

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 10
Oats "	1 35
Flour per barrel	12 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	50
Eggs	25
Tallow	12
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
sides and Shoulders	10
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	19 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 " "	2 50
" " 3 " "	1 50
Siding " "	18 00

IRON—

No. 1 Scotch pig	$33
No. 2 "	$28
Bloom	$60

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.25@5.50
Northwestern extra	5.75@6.00
Northwestern family	6.50@6.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.00@7.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	7.75@8.75
Pennsylvania and Western family	9.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.50@13.25
Rye flour	8.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bus	$1.50@2.06
Southern " "	2.00@2.17
California " "	2.20
" white " "	$2.15@2.19
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus	$1.00@1.02
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.21@1.23
White, "	$1.17@1.17
OATS—₱ bus	70@72c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$26.00
Mess Beef, "	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ₱ ℔	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	13@19c
" Shoulders ₱ ℔	10c
Lard, ₱ ℔	17c@17½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₱ bus	$7.00@7.25
Timothyseed ₱ bus	2.75
Flaxseed "	$2.75
CATTLE—Best Cattle ₱ ℔	9c@10c
Cows, ₱ head	$45@80
SHEEP—₱ ℔	7c@8c
Hogs—₱ 100 ℔s	$11.50@12

Marriages.

DILLINE—DRAKE—At the Parsonage, by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. I. K. Dilline of Mt. Pleasant to Mrs. Angelina Drake, of Ottawa Putnam co. Ohio.

HESS—BRINK—On the 12th inst, by the same, Wm. Y. Hess, of Benton to Miss Hannah P. Brink, of Jackson.

Deaths.

WOODS—In Philadelphia, on the 3d Wm. Magill Woods, aged 49 years 1 mo, and 5 days.

LARSON—At the residence of G. W. Staddon on the 26th ult., at Thompson's station, Carroll co. Ill. Mrs. Mary Larson, late of this county, at an advanced age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that application hath been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to grant a Charter of Incorporation to the "Locust Mountain Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association," the object of said association being to promote the interest of its members, by mutual assistance.

Centralia, Dec. 18, '68.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot in South Town, adjoining property of David Strobel. Formerly owned by Levi Shoemaker. The house is of frame, two stories high, in good condition containing one room on the first floor and two rooms on the second. The lot fronts on Main Street, running back towards Third Street, 60 ft. For particulars regarding terms etc. applyon the premises. MARY F. BROBST.

Bloomsburg Dec. 18, '68-tf.

FARMER'S

Can be supplied at all times with ground

NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER.

JARVIS ISLAND GUANO,

AND PHOSPHATES,

At the mill of PAXTON & HARMAN.

Rupert, Dec. 18, '68-3mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry at the Town House in Berwick, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday, Jan. 11, 1869, the following real estate to wit: a certain tract of land in Briarcreek twp., Columbia county, bounded and described as follows to wit: on the North by lands of Rev. Clem and Adam Dietterich, on the east, by lands of Jas. Lamon, and John Vanpelt, on the south by Abraham Mertz, on the west by lands of Evan Adams, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, log barn and other out buildings, with the appurtenances, containing about one hundred and fifty eight acres, Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of I. R. Gardner.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Sheriff.

Dec. 18, '68.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Levi Kurtz, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 28th day of Dec., 1868 at 2 o'clock, P. M., before L. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Dec. 18, '68-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Manasseh Michael, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested; to appear on the 28th day of Dec., 1868 at 2 o'clock, P. M., before L. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Sept., '68-2w

CENTRE TOWNSHIP BOUNTY FUND.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

Jas. H. Dietterich, Collector of Bounty Tax,

DR.

To tal, on Duplicate as stated last year	$793 00

CR.

By cash paid John Hill Treasurer	$102 78
" Exonerations	249 00
" Uncollected taxes taken off his hands by School Board,	158 44
" Commision,	185 00
" Deduction of Poll Tax and error of 12 ots.	20 12
	$793 00

H. A. Schweppenheiser Collector of Bounty.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate for 1867,	$215 98

CR.

By cash to John Hill Treasurer	$170 98
" Exonerations on Duplicate	15 78
" Bal. on Duplicate, due twp.	419 24
	$765 98

John Hill, Treasurer of Bounty fund,

DR.

To cash from C. H. Dietterich, Col.	$102 78
" " " H. A. Schweppenheiser, Col.	1764 96
	$1867 74

CR.

By cash paid J. P. Creasy Bond and Int.,	$317 25
" " " J. W. Hagenbuch "	286 65
" " " Margaret Aikman "	207 66
" " " Sam'l Creveling "	419 32
" " " H. G. Barton "	314 25
" " " Jacoby & Brockway for publishing last years statement	12 00
" " " J. G. Freeze attorney	15 00
" " " in trial with J. P. Strohmeyer	18 66
" " " Sam'l Neyhard for services	4 00
" " " " Lev. Tax 1867	8 00
" " " Wm. G. Hurley, attorney	10 00
" " " Philip Creasy, Int. on $96 50 for 1 year,	5 90
" " " Brockway & Jacoby publishing this acct.	12 00
" " " for stating this acct.	5 00
" amt. due Treas. on last years settlement	131 59
" Treas. Commission	31 34
	$1720 04
	1867 74
Bal due Treasurer J. Hill,	$ 212 30

We the undersigned Auditors, do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the foregoing accounts, and find them to be correct.

LAFAYETTE CREASY, }
AARON KELCHNER, } Auditors.
LEVI A. HUTCHISON, }

Dec. 18, '68.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of W. H. Creasy, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of H. W. Creasy, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to Samuel Creasy of Mifflin twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL CREASY,
Administrator.

Nov. 20, '68.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rebecca Nagle, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Rebecca Nagle, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County, to Samuel Neyhard administrator, who resides in Centre township. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
Administrator.

Nov 6, '68-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Gensil, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Gensil of Mifflin, township, Columbia county, deceased, have granted by the Register of said county, to Charles Klingerman. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

CHARLES KLINGERMAN,
Administrator.

Dec. 4, '68-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Deborah Dean, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Deborah Dean late of Catawissa twp., Columbia Co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of county to C. B. Brockway of Bloomtownship. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Administrator

Nov. 13, '68-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of JOHN SHARP, dec'd, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of John Sharp late of Mifflin twp. Columbia county, deceased, to the subscriber of Columbia county, to George S. Gilbert of Catawissa and Robert F. Clark of Bloomsburg All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate, either on note or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

GEO. S. GILBERT, }
ROBT F. CLARK } Exec'rs.

Nov. 13, '68-6t

George Soult } In the Court of Common Pleas for
vs. } the county of Columbia, Sept., T.
Sarah Soult, } 1868, No. 12, in divorce.

To Sarah Soult, Respondent, ——: The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, February 1st, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 11, '68-6t.

Eliza Martin by her next friend J. Vanpelt } In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Columbia, Sept. T. 1868, No. 28 in divorce.
vs.
Daniel Martin }

To Daniel Martin, Respondent, Sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, February, 1st, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 11, '68-6t.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 16th day of Nov. A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of George Hess of the town of Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, before Edward Overton, Jr., Register on the 28th day of Dec. A.D., 1868 at 10 o'clock, p. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.

By E. B. Coolbaugh, Deputy.

Nov. 27, '68-3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Those first footprints are wrinkles and gray hair, and although nothing has yet been discovered to eradicate the former the latter may easily be obliterated by the use of Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia. We know that it will restore gray hair to its original color and remove from the scalp all itching or irritation, whether caused by dandruff or humors, at the same time imparting to the hair that glossy and beautiful look so much desired.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. Edward A. Wilson, No. 5 South 2nd st. Brooklyn Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York.

Dec. 11, '68-1y.

To Physicians.

New York, August 15th, 1867.

Allow me to call your attention to my Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu. The component parts are Buchu, Long Leaf, Cubebs, Juniper Berries.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo, Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and in no portable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this its active principle, leaving a dark and gluttinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients, Tar Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœia, nor is it a Syrup—and other Preparations established in this country, never in combination exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 18 Years' Experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the world.]

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu for weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariable does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu, in affections peculiar to Females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression or Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The readier must be aware that, however slight it may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is the great Diuretic.

As said by druggists and dealers everywhere. Price $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address, in secure wrappers, from observation. Address, H. T. Helmbold, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

Dec 7 '68, 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARREN'S

IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND CEMENT ROOFING!

The advantages which this composition possesses are many. It is both water-tight and fire-proof, and not subject to decay. It can be easily applied to an almost perfectly flat roof, one inch to the foot being all that is required. It is easily and quickly repaired. The roof is less than any other fire-proof of now in use. Testimonials from all parts of the country as to its durability, security and cheapness will be shown by

JOHN W. HAMMIL,
Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

June 1868.

A fine specimen of the roofing can be seen at W. E. Knorr's new store on Fifth Street.

PUMPS! PUMPS FOR SALE.

The undersigned hopes to inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any of the celebrated IRON PUMPS for Wells and Cisterns ever offered to the public. They are guaranteed to throw more water in less time and with less labor than any other pump in this part of the country, and they cannot be excelled for durability or finish, or simplicity of arrangement, combining cheapness and durability. Lead pump rods warranted to perform the work well or no sale. Excellent Ale is again for sale in same cellar. Price Twenty per foot, placed in the well. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

Sept. 4, '68-1y. ELIAS KNORR, Bloomsburg Pa.

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND TRIMMINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of every description, fine and cheap. His case in jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine the general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

Bloomsburg, at

JAMES E. TYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for Ellis' Fruit Jars of 1868. Large lot constantly on hand. Jan'68.

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public, to his new and approved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to have them other than perfectly accurate.

He claims for this method the following advantages.

FIRST.

Perfect security.

SECOND.

A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut out the cloth.

THIRD.

Ability to measure any figure so as to insure a good fit.

FOURTH.

That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the case from the misapprehension or mistake of a measurer.

He would urge the public to give it a trial, as he is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to exhibit and explain its working at any time to visitors.

J. W. CHEMBERLIN.

March 20, 1868. Main St., below Market.

THE RIVERSIDE FOR 1869

This favorite magazine for the young continues to improve, and among the leading features of the coming volume:

1. New stories, contributed especially to the Riverside, by distinguished writers of prose and poetry, in advance of their publication in Denmark. By Hans Christian Andersen.

2. A serial, "White and Red," of thrilling adventure and humorous scenes amongst our Indians and Indians' scenes amongst our Indians. By Mrs. Mary A. Denison, author of "Alnaise."

3. Stories from Spenser and Chaucer. By the editor of "Stories from Shakespeare," etc.

4. Papers on Invention and Art; how matches are made; how telegraphs are worked; how a boy can make Photographs, etc., etc.

5. Humorous sketches of Christian Commission, American Cities, New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc., etc.

6. Life on the Prairies, Poet Chanting, Yosemite Valley, etc., etc.

7. Exquisite Fairy Pictures in Prose, Gracefully taken by popular writers.

8. Explanations of the Bible Stories, Natural History, Geography, Astronomy, etc.

9. Fun and Frolic in all sorts of forms.

The list of writers for the Riverside includes the names of Jacob Abbott, Hans Christian Andersen, Alice and Phœbe Cary, Rose Terry Cooke, H. H. Goulding, Paul H. Hayne, Horace E. Scudder, Helen C. Weeks, Verna Hunsicker, Author of "Seven Sisters," Lucy Larcom, Author of "Seven Little Sisters," etc.

A full-page Frontispiece and a number of large Illustrations in every number.

A BRILLIANT ILLUMINATED COVER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$3.00 a year in advance; Three copies, $8.00; five copies, $12.50; ten copies, without one as an extra copy gratis. Price to clergymen and teachers, $2.50 a year. Specimen number, 10 cents.

☞ Liberal terms to agents and localizers. For prospectus containing full account of the plan for the coming volume, terms, circulars with other information, special terms to clergymen, teachers, etc., address the publishers, Hurd & Houghton, Publishers, 459 Broome Street, New York.

Dec. 4, '68-3t.

HENRY WOLF, Successor to N. C. BARTON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING leased the Planing Mill and Machine Shop formerly occupied by Barton & Wolf, will continue the business of Manufacturing

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDING,

Brackets &c. We are also prepared to furnish dressed flooring, siding, and scantling of lumber required in the construction of buildings. All kinds of turning done at short notice. Bills for joist and other timber will be furnished at the lowest rates. Orders respectfully solicited.

April 17, '68 WOLF & KLINE.

BLOOMSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL AND LIBRARY INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal,
Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Miss Sarah A. Carver, Preceptress,
Teacher of French, Drawing and ornamental Branches.

James G. Dent, A. M.,
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Professor of Chemistry and physics.

F. M. Bates,
Teacher of geography, history & Book keeping.

James Brown,
Assistant teacher of the Normal Arithmetic & English Grammar.

Miss Alice M. Carver,
Teacher of Music in the piano and melodeon.

Mrs. Hattie L. Neal,
Teacher of Vocal Music and instrumental music.

Miss Julia Grant,
Teacher of model School.

The Winter term will commence Nov. 2, and end on the second Friday in March. Students may enter at any time, but will date as near as possible from entering time.

March 20 1868.

WARREN'S

IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND CEMENT ROOFING!

The advantages which this composition possesses are many. It is both water-tight and fire-proof, and not subject to decay. It can be easily applied to an almost perfectly flat roof, one inch to the foot being all that is required. It is easily and quickly repaired. The roof is less than any other fire-proof of now in use. Testimonials from all parts of the country as to its durability, security and cheapness will be shown by

JOHN W. HAMMIL,
Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

June 1868.

A fine specimen of the roofing can be seen at W. E. Knorr's new store on Fifth Street.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

NEW FIRM AND *NEW GOODS.*

BOWER & HERRING,

Having taken the popular stand of D. K. Sloan, in

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,

Respectfully announce to the friends of the old establishment, as well as to new customers, that they have just received a large supply of

NEW GOODS,

suitable to the seasons consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

and in short every article usually kept in a first-class Country Store; to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. These good were purchased at the lowest rates and they propose to sell them on as moderate terms as similar goods can be had here or elsewhere in the county, for cash or country produce.

Dec. 4, '68-3m. BOWER & HERRING.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock

of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared to exhibit the

LATEST STYLES

on the shortest notice and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. E. KLINE.

Light Street, October 4, 1867.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought and is now offering the best assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS &c. &c.,

ever exhibited in Bloomsburg and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best

For The Young Folks.

Prince Fatal and Prince Fortune.

THERE was once upon a time a Queen who had two little boys, who were perfectly beautiful. A Fairy, who was a great friend of the Queen, had been requested to be godmother to these Princes, and to endow each with some gift. "I endow the eldest," said she "with all sorts of misfortunes until he attains the age of twenty-five, and I name him Fatal." At these words the Queen uttered piercing cries, and conjured the Fairy to change her gift. "You know not what you ask," said she to the Queen. "If he be not unfortunate he will be wicked." The Queen dare I say no more, but she begged the Fairy to allow her to choose a gift for her second son.

"Perhaps you will make a bad choice," replied the Fairy; "but never mind—I will agree to give him all that you shall request of me for him." "I wish," said the Queen, "that he may succeed always in everything he may desire to do—that is the way to make him perfect." "You may be deceived," said the Fairy; "therefore I grant him this gift only for five-and-twenty years."

They selected nurses for the two little Princes; but on the third day the nurse of the eldest Prince caught a fever; they gave him another, who fell and broke her leg; a third lost her milk as soon as she was appointed. And the report being spread that the Prince brought misfortune on all his nurses, no one would suckle him or approach him. The poor child who was famished, cried, and no one pitied him. A fine stout countrywoman, who had a great number of children whom she had much trouble in supporting said that she would take care of him if they would give her a large sum of money; and as the King and Queen did not like Prince Fatal, they gave the nurse what she asked, and told her to carry him to her village.

The second Prince whom they had named Fortune, got on wonderfully. His papa and mamma loved him passionately, and never thought of their eldest-born. The wicked woman to whom they had given him was no sooner in her own house than she took from him the beautiful clothes in which he was enveloped, and gave them to her own son, who was the same age as Fatal; and having wrapped the Prince in an old petticoat, she carried him into a wood where there was an immense number of wild beasts, and put him into a hole with three little lions, in order that he might be devoured. But the mother of these lions did him no harm; on the contrary, she suckled him, which made him so strong, that he ran quite alone at six months. Meanwhile the son of the nurse, whom she made pass for the Prince, died, and the King and Queen were charmed to think they had got rid of him.

Fatal remained in the wood until he was two years old; and a nobleman of the Court, who went to hunt there, was astonished to find him in the midst of the beasts. He took pity on him, carried him to his house, and having learnt that they sought for a child to keep Fortune company, he presented Fatal to the Queen.

They gave a master to Fortune to teach him to read, but they forbade the master to make him cry. The young Prince, who had overheard this, cried every time that he took up his book—so that at five years old he did not know his letters, whilst Fatal read perfectly, and already knew how to write. To frighten the Prince, they commanded the master to whip Fatal every time that Fortune failed in his duties. Thus Fatal, however good he might be, did not escape being beaten; whilst Fortune was so wilful and so naughty, that he always ill-treated his brother, whom, however, he did not know to be such. If any one gave Fatal an apple or a toy, Fortune snatched it out of his hands; he made him be silent when he wished to speak; obliged him to speak when he wished to be silent; in a word, he was a little martyr, on whom no one had any pity.

They lived thus till they were ten years old, and the Queen was much surprised at the ignorance of her son. "The Fairy has deceived me," said she; "I thought that my son would be the wisest of Princes, because I wished he might succeed in all that he should desire to undertake." She went to consult the Fairy on the subject, who said to her, "Madam, you should have wished your son to have a good disposition rahter than talent. He only desires to be wicked, and he succeeds in being so, as you see." After having said these words to the Queen, she turned her back on her. The poor Princess, much afflicted, returned to the palace. She would have scolded Fortune to oblige him to do better; but instead of promising to correct his faults, he said that if they vexed him he would starve himself to death. Then the Queen, quite frightened, took him on her knee, kissed him, gave him sugar-plums, and told him that he should not study for a week if he would but eat as usual.

Meanwhile Prince Fatal became a prodigy of learning and of gentleness; he was so accustomed to be contradicted, that he had no will of his own, and devoted himself to forestall the fancies of Fortune. But that naughty child, who was enraged at seeing him more clever than himself, could not bear him, and the masters, in order to please the young Prince, beat Fatal every minute. At length the wicked boy told the Queen that he would not have Fatal any longer in his sight, and that he would not eat till they had driven him from the Palace. Thus poor Fatal was turned into the street, and as they were afraid of displeasing the Prince, no one would receive him.

He passed the night under a tree, dying with cold, for it was winter, and having nothing for his supper but a morsel of bread which some one had given him in charity. The next morning he said to himself, "I will not remain here doing nothing; I will work to gain my livelihood until I shall be big enough to go to the wars. I remember having read in history that common soldiers have become great captains; perhaps I may have the same good fortune if I am an honest man. I have neither father nor mother, but God is the Father of orphans; He has given me a lioness for my foster-mother; He will not forsake me." After having said this, Fatal arose up and said his prayers—for he never failed to pray to God morning and evening—and when he prayed he cast down his eyes, joined his hands, and did not look about him. A countryman, who was passing, and saw that Fatal was praying with all his heart, said to himself, "I am sure that must be an honest boy; I should like to take him to keep my sheep; God will bless me for his sake." The countryman waited till Fatal had finished his prayer, and then said, "My little friend, will you come and keep my sheep?—I will feed and take care of you." "I will, certainly" replied Fatal; "and I will do all in my power to serve you well."

This countryman was a large farmer, who had a great number of servants who robbed him very often, and his wife and children robbed him also. When they saw Fatal, they were very well contented. "He is a child," said they; "he will do all we wish." One day the wife said to him, "My little friend, my husband is a miser who never gives me any money; let me take a sheep, and I will say the wolf has carried it off." "Madam," replied Fatal, "I would not do you a service with an ill heart, for I would much rather die than tell a story or be a thief." "You are a little fool," said the woman; "no one will know what you have done." "God will know it, Madam," replied Fatal; "He knows all that we do, and He will punish liars and those who steal." When the farmer's wife heard these words, she threw herself on him, beat him and tore out a handful of his hair. Fatal cried, and the farmer hearing him, asked his wife why she beat the child? "Because," said she, "he is a glutton; I saw him this morning eat a pot of cream which I was going to take to market." "Fie! how horrid it is to be greedy," said the farmer; and immediately called a servant, and bade him whip Fatal.

(Continued.)

Farmer's Department.

Wintering Farm Stock.

As Winter approaches, the farmer is reminded that his live stock can no longer wander over the fields and collect their food from day to day. The grass has ceased to grow. The frost has bound up the surface of the field in its cold embrace, and the cattle are attracted toward the stable with hunger, lowing as they go, to draw the attention of the herdsmen to their dependent position, pleading for something to eat.

The barns are well stored with hay and grain; stalks and ricks of hay and fodder surround the barn and stables as a *corps de reserve*, showing the thriftiness and foresight of the industrious farmer in providing for the coming winter; but what of winter? We readily perceive when it begins, but who can predict when it will end? Some winters are short and pleasant, but we can only discover this when we arrive at the other end. Some are very long and very severe; these are the ones we should make our calculations by, and cater into them as a cautious General enters into a campaign. Graduate the quantity of stock by the amount of food in store; if you have too much stock dispose of part; if too little, add more; better too little than too much, always bearing in mind that it pays better to keep stock well than to keep it poor.

Here we come to a point where many farmers greatly err. They look over the large accumulation of food they have provided for wintering their stock and stop here to give them credit for their industry and perseverance in gathering (in such and curing it well). Some people think that when butter is plenty it should be spread thick on the bread, without thinking that it may become scarce, and then the bread will not be eaten with so good a relish with a thinner spread, or without any at all. So with the winter fodder—they begin to feed very lavishly at the commencement of winter; not only lavishly, but wastefully, thinking that so large an amount of food can hardly be eaten by their stock during the winter, forgetting that the winter may be a very long one.

There is a deeper view of the matter, and one that is worth looking into. All that a farmer grows on his farm is worth money—worth dollars; that is the word—talk of dollars, and every one can appreciate it. Now, all this hay, and straw, and corn, and oats can be converted into dollars. A farmer will not scatter his dollars about carelessly, but he will sometimes waste or let go to waste, that which, if properly applied, can be converted into dollars.

The important question presents itself here—how all this great accumulation of stock food can be converted into most money? Not by throwing it in large quantities before the stock to be trampled under their feet. This, you say will make manure. So it will; but at what cost? Did the farmer toil and sweat and hire help during the whole summer to collect all this great amount of fodder merely to make manure?

Better to have left it where it grew on the ground, by which the additional advantage of mulching would have been secured. Valuable as is manure, it may be purchased too dear. Do you suppose that stock will thrive any better by having large quantities of food continually at their disposal to either eat or waste? No, they will not thrive so well. The appetite becomes cloyed and vitiated by the very abundance presented to them through kindness; they select the most palatable parts and reject the remainder; they thus cultivate a fastidious appetite that becomes more and more critical every day.

Stock will thrive better with just as much food given as they will eat up clean. This should be at stated periods and regularly attended to. If by feeding economically, a large surplus is found to be on hand at the end of the season, it is better than to have wasted it; but it would have been better and more profitable to have added more stock, which would have yielded more profit. Don't waste the food, nevertheless; your hay may not yield so abundantly the next season, and your hay being well secured will lose none of its virtues by being kept over.—*American Agriculturist.*

TO PURIFY A ROOM.—Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is the greater the capacity to contain these gases.

PROMPT REPLY.—"Why did Adam bite the apple?" said a schoolmate to a country lad. "Because he had no knife," said the urchin.—

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcohol or any admixture of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, INDUCED BY HOTARD LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of the BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. These, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours truly,

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"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to comment my name with numerous notices of different kinds of medicine, but regarding the practice as inappropriate, I have declined. I have, however, in my own family, and in the practice of my profession, had such proof in various instances and peculiarly in my own family, of the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I deem it but my duty to say so in this case, to state that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a very valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

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Eighth, below Coates St.

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Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

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Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

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Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00

" " " half dozen.....6 00

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☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

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January 31, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware,
Cedarware,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as he procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Sattinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS.

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS, AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. R. RATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 228 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Sandre & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

ROWLAND & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,

BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,

BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

AND FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTHS, &C.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,

No. 257 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY,

No. 513 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second Door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN P. ENGELMAN

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for he same, is sure to insure a sale.

H. C. HOWER,

Has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best style ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates, Men's heavy double soled stogs boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys' and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 10th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.25 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.40 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

8.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

8.55 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore, WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.50 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave a. m.	Leave p. m.	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.
Scranton	5.30	3.30	11.10	9.47
			Leave	
Pittston	6.00	4.08	10.30	9.10
Kingston	6.28	4.45	10.00	8.40
Plymouth	6.42	4.55	7.41	8.25
Shickshinny	7.22	5.40	9.07	7.58
Berwick	7.55	6.15	8.30	6.58
Bloom	8.36	6.55	7.46	6.16
Rupert	8.46	7.04	7.36	6.06
Danville	9.16	7.42	7.02	5.30
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
North'd	9.30	8.25	6.45	4.45

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 9.50 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1868. 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23rd 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	10.45 p.m.
" "	Northumberland	6.10 a.m.
" "	arr. at Erie	5.50p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	11.50 m.
" "	Nort'd	6.50 p.m.
" "	arr. at Erie	10.00 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8.00 a.m.
" "	North'd	4.25 p.m.
" "	arr. at Lock Haven	7.40 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	10.55 a.m.
" "	North'd	2.50 a.m.
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	10.00 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	6.35 p.m.
" "	Nort'd	9.30 a.m.
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	4.20 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,

General Superintendent, Williamsport.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 5.25 and 8.10 a. m., 12.30 noon and 2.30 & 9.35 p. m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.00, 10.00 & 11.50 a.m., & 5.00 7.40 & 10.30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 2.30 a.m. and 9.35 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a.m., and 2.00 and 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.50 p.m. (Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 m., and 5.00 and 8.00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 and 8.00 p. m. trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., returning from Reading at 5.30 p.m stopping at all stations; Pottsville at 8.45 a. m., and 2.45 p.m., Ashland 6.50 a.m and 12.20 noon, and 2.00 p.m., Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m, and 1.00 and 8.40 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.10 a.m. and 12.00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7.00 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5.15 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a.m.,, returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.00 a.m., and 6.45 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a.m., and 5.05 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 6.35 a.m., and 1.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 a.m.; Harrisburg 5.55 a.m. and 4.40 and 9.35 p.m., and Reading at 1.10 and 2.30 and 7.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 7.00 a.m., and 11.40 p.m. for New York, and 4.25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each passenger.

S. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., May 30, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

HEADS THE LIST,

And lends the column 4,998 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence,

And any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 350,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent.

April 3,'68-1f. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. (may17'67-6m.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 526 Market, and 523 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

GET THE BEST.

Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. The subscriber is agent for the love invention, and all orders by mail or in person will be promptly attended to.

May 15, '68 E. B. BIDLEMAN.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, or to the firm of Sloan & Millard, on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons failing to do so soon, their accounts will be left with the proper officer for collection.

D. E. SLOAN.

Orangeville Pa. Nov. 6, 1868. 3m

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS A